Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, June 29th

TIME AND SPACE.

The rapidity with which means of communication have spread over the face of the earth in the last few years, by means of steam and lightning, has almost overcome time and space, and it may be a question how far nationalities and languages may, with the aid of popular education, sooner or later, be consolidated. Almost every country of the earth is now reached by telegraph and steam, by land or water, and makes the remotest points easily accessible. Thirty years since the shortest communication between New York and England was thirty days by sail, and between New York and San Francisco one hundred and twenty days. It required at least eight months to get a reply from San Francisco to London. This Spring a gentleman was absent from this city two months and a half; of that time he spent three weeks in New York, two in Philadelphia and Washington, three weeks in England, Belgium and France, and during the whole time, except while at sea, was in constant daily communication with each locality and the details of his business in San Francisco. To all practical business purposes he was present in each country at the same time. This wonderful change in intercourse has done much to increase the apparent amount of the world's wealth, since it admits of turning over capital many times during the period in which it was formerly locked up, in a venture. It has by the aid of extradition laws, done much for the safety of commerce by making the jurisdiction of each nation operative simultaneously over all, giving little opportunity for the violator of laws to escape its vengeance. It has also stimulated the mental faculties of such people by bringing them more in contact with those of other nations. The operations of the Internationalists is an evidence of this. It tends also to break down that antipathy to foreigners which was formerly the result of non-intercourse, and by so doing promotes harmony and perhaps lessens the danger of wars. To California the influence of the wire and the rail has just begun to be stimulating. The first shock of immediate contact, so to speak, with the Eastern States having passed, the more rapid circulation of capital, has already had the effect of increasing its apparent volume, and multiplying investments in those reproductive employments which are drawing out an aggregate of surplus wealth from mines and fields which is susprising.

PETALUMA'S PROSPECTS.

The Petaluma *Crescent* complains of the great number of vacant houses in that city and argues that "it is a sure sign of the decadence of business and general prosperity."

Petaluma, in its corporate capacity, extended liberal aid to the railroad, and its citizens cast a majority of their votes in favor of subsidising it. The change in the current of trade caused by the new route of traffic has, however, had an inimical rather than a beneficial effect on the prosperity of its business, and cast a damper on the merchants.

The extension of the present road below Donahue and the bridging of the creek will be another blow to their material interests, and the effects can only be averted by vigorous and decided action on the part of their capitalists and property owners. We can see no other plan than for them to organize a company to construct a road on the west side of the creek and extend it to Saucelito, *via* San Rafael. It does no good to be mourning over their bad position; to better it requires the exercise of sound horse sense, work and the investment of capital; and the sooner they begin the better. To retain their present trade and regain the portion they have lost necessitates not only the building of a road to deep water, but also a line connecting them with Bloomfield and the country laying westerly of them. This they will be compelled to do themselves, and not be crying "Help!" "Help!" of every passer-by, vainly waiting for a favorable response with folded hands. Providence helps those who help themselves.

GENERAL HOWARD AND HIS SAVAGES.

Gen. O. O. Howard started from Arizona on the 1st inst. for Washington, and has probably arrived there by this time with nine savages, of whom six are Apaches, one Papago and two Pimas. The last three belong to friendly tribes; and several of the Apaches are of tribes now at peace with the whites. One Apache Chief is a Pinaleno, one a Coyotero, one a Mountain Apache, and two are Apache Mohaves. The purpose is to let them see in the Eastern cities that there are so many white men that war with them must end with the destruction of their red enemies. Unfortunately, however, the Apache Chiefs have little influence—not enough to preserve the peace while they are away, and at this time the relations of these national guests are on the war-path, killing and plundering Americans. We are fond of peace, but not to the extent of submitting unresistingly to plunder. We could be content with the expense of sending these savages to Washington, especially the Papago and the Pimas, who have always been friendly, if we knew that Crook was provided abundantly with men, arms and transportation to defend our citizens in the meantime. We would rather pay millions for defense than only cents for tribute; but the party which wants to give a large sum for tribute and nothing for defense seems to have much influence at Washington. We refuse to be reconciled to any such policy.

STRIVING FOR VANTAGE GROUND.

The following brief statement of facts, clipped from a San Francisco exchange, conclusively shows that the importance of Saucelito as a railroad terminus is an established fact with railroad men:

There has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State a certificate and articles of association of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company. Amount of capital stock, $12,850,000. Directors—Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, E. H. Miller, J., and Charles H. Cummings. Object—To construct a railroad, commencing in San Francisco and running through that county to Saucelito, and thence through Marin to Mendocino and Humboldt counties, and to terminate at Humboldt Bay, a distance of 203 miles; also a branch from San Francisco through Tyburn Point, Marin county, to said main line through Marin county, a distance of ten miles; also a branch commencing at or near San Rafael, through the counties of Napa and Sonoma, and into the county of Solano, a distance of twenty-eight miles; also a branch from Napa to intercept the branch last aforesaid, a distance of twenty-eight miles; also with privilege to construct such wharves, ferries and docks as may be necessary to connect with San Francisco. The aggregate length of the proposed roads is 250 miles.

Stanford & Co. are evidently striving for vantage ground. They wish to secure the practical benefits of the portion of the road which is already constructed. That they mean business, is partly indicated by the fact that engineers have lately been at work on the beach in the vicinity of Fillmore street, in San Francisco, locating the points at which the nearest connections of the line can be made by ferry.

LIBEL suits against newspapers are still being brought by aggrieved individuals in the East, whose feelings have been so badly lacerated that they deem a greenback poultice indispensable to a cure. Unfortunately for their complaints, they cannot persuade jurymen to act as apothecaries, and are compelled to suffer alone and uncared for. In Philadelphia recently, one of these injured mortals brought suit against the *Evening Telegraph*, and a batch of the city officials brought another suit against the *Sunday Mercury*, but the unsympathizing jurymen in both cases refused to dress their wounds, and the wicked newspapers are at liberty to hit them again. In Baltimore the Rev. Dr. Huston, who was acquitted by an ecclesiastical Court of a charge of seduction by a vote of three of five of the Judges, has brought a suit against the *American* for publishing the proceedings and commenting on them, asking for $100,000 as the only balm to heal his suffering heart and consequential damages for the loss of his future spiritual usefulness.

THE Philadelphia papers are awakening to the fact of the terrible mortality prevailing among children. They assert that forty-three deaths in every one hundred are those of children under five years of age, and assign as the principal causes the condition of the atmosphere, the heat and moisture and the filth inseparable from the overcrowded portions of the city. The district, however, which heads the list of mortality, is not closely built, but what is worse, is interspersed with duck-ponds of stagnant water, bone yards, glue factories and other pestilence-breeding places, and an unlimited supply of rum mills. We do not wonder that so many children die there; the wonder is that any live. Such wretchedness as exists in Philadelphia and other principal cities of the Eastern States can hardly be realized by our inhabitants; and if their people had the wherewithal, we have but little doubt that we would see them settling in on our healthy hills and our lovely valleys.

The *Crescent* finds comfort in the fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's engineer corps have finished their survey from Saucelito to Petaluma proper, and thinks it is a sign of a token that the connection will be made there. They advise the city to offer inducements in the shape of cash to run it on that side of the creek. We have no doubt but that it would be a paying investment, providing proper arrangements could be made.

GUNS.—The idea prevails that a long barrel gun is better than a short one. French General Morin settled the question experimentally. Gun powder is fully consumed, and it expends all its force when the barrel is just twelve times the calibre. That is to say, that a gun barrel of one inch bore should be twelve inches long, and whatever length it exceeds of that proportion is waste material.

SPIRITUALISTIC PUZZLE.—Prof. Pepper is giving in London scientific expositions or simulations of all the various phenomena of spiritualism. He gives the responsive tips, rappings and in short he does everything by science, which passes for manifestation of spiritual agency.

WAY down in Maine an enterprising Yankee offers to put his lightning rods on houses and barns to be paid for when Grant is elected. He is making a good many votes for Greeley, for every one of his customers is determined not to pay if his vote will help him.

A WAITER at a restaurant going over his formula, "What will you have, sir, Roast beef, roast mutton, roast veal, roast chicken," was interrupted by the hungry Democrat saying, "I don't care, hurry up, anything to beat Grant."

According to this law, the soldier's gun should be cut down one-half or more, which would be a great relief, especially on a march. The General's experiments were made with cannons; but of course the principle applies to all guns.

GEORGIA is exulting over a regular "twister" in the shape of a squash vine seventy yards long, and bearing 1,313 squashes. Big trees and big potatoes are at a discount in that State.

THEY will never let the "old chap of Chappaque" alone. He is now credited with the following: "In sowing turnup bedsteads a sail-maker's needle should invariably be used. With it perforate the ground to the depth of two inches, pull out the hole, and insert the bedstead. In two weeks the turnups will begin to sprout. During the period the bed should be kept warm by a glass counter-pane and well watered, the best way to prepare these beds is with a threshing machine. Of these there are several descriptions, but the Mace and Coburn is undoubtedly the best. Whoever dares to think different, is a red-handed rebel, a liar, a villain, a slave, and bought with British gold."

Terrible Storm.

HAIL, RAIN, THUNDER AND LIGHTNING AT HALIFAX—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Telegram to Toronto Mail.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 18th.—This afternoon Halifax was visited with a tremendous hail storm. Large hail stones fell with such rapidity that the streets were white in a few seconds. This was followed by a regular deluge of twenty minutes' duration, the rain in some parts of the streets filling them full, and pouring over the raised sidewalks. The weather then cleared up, and for a few minutes the sun shone brightly. Suddenly the clouds gathered in blackness, a vivid flash of lightning was seen, its accompanying clap of thunder followed it instantaneously, then came a second flash with its instantaneous thunder. By these several buildings in the heart of the city were struck. The new Customs building had part of its handsome cupola shivered, and the whole cupola twisted, every pane of glass being in atoms. The lightning descended to the second story and set fire to the clearing room, but it was put out after considerable damage. In the old Province building the lightning passed through the building, ripped open the main gas-pipe, and basement, and fired the gas, which rushed out in a long tongue of flame. The fire was speedily put out. The damage is not great. Chalmer's Church steeple was cut off as with a knife, part being carried hundreds of feet to the east of the building. The main part was carried west. When descending it struck the Session House and pierced it to the basement. The fire there was also speedily put out, the citizens turning out en masse.

Chester, forty miles westward, was visited this morning with a violent thunder storm. No damage reported.

A Puzzle.

We extract the following from a correspondence in the Toronto *Mail*:

An amusing puzzle has just been going the rounds here. Possibly it may not be so new to you, if it is my misfortune to be retailing a stale joke, may my ignorance be pardoned. At the risk of forever losing such reputation for freshness, as your humble correspondent may happen to be now enjoying, the riddle shall be put. Three Arabs, saith the questioner, meet in the desert, and sit down to eat; one produces five loaves, another three; the third contributing no proyender to the feast, but he and his comrades contrive to devour the eight loaves in equal proportions. This being done, the third—the eater but not provider—puts down eight pieces of money—how many of these should each of the other two Arabs take, on the principle of receiving payment from the third in proportion to the amount of the contribution eaten by him? Simple though this may seem, and in fact is, a friend of mine posed the whole mess a circuit dinner with it. Every lawyer present, whether mathematician or not, took hopeless shots at the answer, and finally my friend found that when the party broke up he was still the only person who knew how to solve the riddle. The solution is clearly this: the three ate equally of eight loaves, and therefore each ate eight-thirds; he then that brought five loaves gave away five eight-thirds, that is seven-thirds; and he that brought three, gave away 3 eight-thirds, or one-third of a loaf. The man therefore ate seven times as much of the first contributor's than he did of the second; so that the division of the money was into seven pieces and one piece.

CURIOSITY GRATIFIED.—Some growling, grumbling old bachelor a good many years ago said that the curiosity of no woman was ever satisfied. People who have wanted to say mean things about women have repeated this saying till it has passed into a proverb. But the whole thing is a mistake. A young woman in Little Fall, N. J., has had hers satisfied as far as relates to handcuffs. She visited a telegraph office, and there saw a pair of them, left by an officer who had gone to Syracuse. She put them on her wrists, and they fitted well, and so she snapped them together and there they were. There was she, moreover, for when she tried to get them off they wouldn't unsnap. Various entreaties were made to friends and acquaintances in the vicinity, but they couldn't assist her. Keys were tried in vain. Tears and exclamation points were used in profusion, but the inexorable bracelets remained fixed. Finally a telegraph message was sent to the officer at Syracuse to "Come back, quick!" speedily followed by another. He returned as soon as possible, and after being a prisoner several hours the young lady was released. She has, it is said, no especial desire for further experience of any kind. She is hardly able to appear in company.

FEW people receive better remuneration for playing than do the professionals in "our National Game" of base ball. All of them have their travelling and hotel expenses paid while they are going about the country, and most of them are provided with outfits. The "season" lasts only about six months, so they have half the year to devote to some other employment. Still some of the best pitchers receive as high as $3,000 per year salary, and one receives $3,500. The catchers receive the next highest salary. The "Haymakers," of Troy, N. Y., received $15,600 last year. This divided among the twelve players equally, gave each man $1,300. The Cleveland "Forest City Club" pay their men $1,300 each. The "Mutuals," of New York, pay an average of $1,200 each to eleven players. The "Athletics," of Philadelphia, pay in gross $12,200 to the same number of players.

NEW YORK now has 304 miles of street railways, which cost $21,045,314. The gross earnings of these roads in 1871 were $9,878,054, and the operating expenses $8,121,019. Of the 49 companies, 27 are in New York city and Brooklyn. Of the total only 16 declares dividends, the highest of which was 19 per cent., the average being 2¼ per cent. It is thought that the prospects of these roads are better now than at any previous time.

Sausalito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, June 29, 1872

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Social Mystery.

How an Elopement Turned out to be Playing the Babes in the Wood. Conflicting Accounts.

Last Thursday morning all Saucelito was startled by a rumor, which said that a certain young lady had eloped with a married man. Both were well known in the community, and many were the expressions of astonishment and condemnation. It appeared that on the afternoon of the day before, this man had invited this girl to take a ride. A buggy was procured at the Saucelito Livery Stable, and the couple soon vanished from sight of friends and acquaintances. They took the road leading up the bay. It was supposed that they would soon return, but "patient waiting" counted a loss that eventful night. Hours passed by and the dawn came, but the truants came not. The horrible truth seemed to rush simultaneously into the minds of all our anxious citizens, who had been apprized of the facts of the case. An elopement had taken place; a thoughtless girl had been beguiled into a rash act of confidence, a married man had violated his duties to God and man, and had brought disgrace upon a guiltless family. Such were the sensational reports afloat on the street. Our reporter was immediately dispatched to ascertain the true facts of the case, and to lend his aid, if necessary, in exposing the criminal and rescuing the unhappy victim. It was early found that the couple had proceeded on their way as far as Victor's Station, where they took supper. Then they started out again and there was no further clue to their whereabouts. It was naturally supposed that they had gone to San Rafael, and parties were promptly sent thither in search. Meanwhile, the citizens of this place were agitated between hope and fear. Some said that it could not be so; others didn't know how it was, and others simply wondered and waited. A sister of the deluded girl came over from San Francisco in the morning, on a little pleasure excursion, hoping to pass a few idle hours in rural repose and enjoyment." What was her agony of spirit, when the cruel news of the elopement was rudely broken to her. The shock was enough to crush stronger souls than her's, and it was a sad sight to see her fighting between doubt and certainty—the spectre of a terrible home calamity. Calmer moments followed, when she was moved by more christian like sentiments, and she then with fitful exclamation proclaimed the innocence of the accused.

THE DENOUMENT

Came with just as startling effects. At 1 o'clock the man returned alone in the buggy in which a citizen had started in pursuit of the elopers. He wore a sullen distressed look, and tried to shun observation by walking in the rear of Green's Hotel and thence along the wharf to the ferry boat, where concealment appeared possible. He was observed by the keen eyes of the agonized sister and followed to his retreat. We (that is our reporter) followed. The accused man at first denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of the girl, then owned up to having left her at a place near by the town. Of the events of the time passed in her company he said nothing then. The sister was too overjoyed to learn where the deluded one was to be found, and waiting not for further parley, she set about recovering the object of her solicitude. In a short time the twain were one in affectionate embrace. "The lost was found," Our reporter had

NO FATTED CALF

For the prodigal, though he would very kindly have assisted at a reconstruction barbecue. The stern duties of his calling forced him to proceed in the cool, calm investigation of the case, which had unfortunately turned out less valuable as a "good item" than at first supposed.

THE GIRL'S STORY

Was brief. She had taken counsel of her elders and her woman wit, and would not, under any consideration, know anything about the mysterious affair. She would not help out a good story—not even to satisfy the bland curiosity of a member of the press. She did not at all appear abashed or disturbed in spirit. An interview with her was a failure in all respects.

THE MAN'S STORY

Was a tale unfolded in the secret chamber of our searcher's ears. We promised not to tell, and have kept our word, so far, at least. Thinking that the truth would save his reputation, he finally was prevailed upon to reveal the dark secrets of that night or, rather, the secrets of that dark night. He said that having, as we have before stated, taken supper at Victor's, they concluded it would be rare sport to drive on to San Rafael and back that evening. So they went on merrily, little dreaming what would be the consequences of their little escapade. They arrived at San Rafael early in the evening, and there passed a few hours refreshing themselves by social chat at the fireside of a friend. At nine o'clock they started on their homeward trip. All went "merry as a marriage bell," until suddenly crash went the axle tree. There was a promiscuous spilling of contents upon the hard, cold ground, and the couple arose from the *debris* to gaze upon a forlorn situation. What to do? What could they do but get up and walk back to San Rafael? They left the scene of the dire mishap in a regretful mood. Arm-in-arm they wandered over hill and dale. The wild rabbit was roused in the brush at their feet; the owl muttered "trouble! trouble! bubble!" overhead. Wearily they trudged along until at last they came to a farm house. The occupants were aroused amid the howling and yelping of dogs. Open air hospitality was freely extended. Bread and milk were provided to refresh the wanderers. Then it was ascertained, to their sorrow, that they had lost their way and were pursuing the road to Olema. Sadder and wiser, they turned in the direction of San Rafael. It was at length reached. The girl was worn out with much walking, and the man likewise. They were permitted, by the hospitable people of the town, to refresh their energies by taking a sweet sleep, from which they were awakened to learn that the buggy had arrived from Saucelito bearing a distracted man in search of the missing ones. The scene beggared description. Truth conquered and innocence was proclaimed. The elopers were naught else than babes in the woods, and they were sorry to be even that much the objects of public scrutiny and inquiry. And so they came back. The girl, terrified at the prospect of meeting foul suspicion painted on every face, was left at the place above referred to prior to entering the town. The rest was soon concluded and a feeling of Sunday-school quiet again prevailed. Gossip ceased to ply its trade, and our reporter ceased to ply his inquisitorial tongue. "All's well that ends well."

Marin County Pilgrimages.

ANOTHER VISIT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A week ago two lady school teachers of San Francisco made a trip to Bolinas and Olema for the benefit of their health and other things indefinitely. They emulated the example of the party that had preceded them, in starting out with enthusiastic desires to taste country pleasures. They did not however, suffer their zeal to flag or their interest to expeter out. Saturday evening they stopped at Mr. Old's farm near Olema. The next day an excursion was planned for a visit to Bear Valley. Our reporter endeavored to obtain a clear idea of the beauties and grandure of the scenery enjoyed on the trip, but it was impossible to get categorical questions answered with due respect for lucid talk, chronological order or natural topography. They would burst out into brief rhapsodies on the natural attractions of Bear Valley and then would ejaculate "Oh! but we had such a real nice time!"

MANGLED BY A SOW.—A terrible tragedy was fortunately prevented last Monday, near the ranch of Upton and Stinton, which is situated adjacent to Laskoot's Station on the Bolinas road. A woman, whose name we have not learned, was attacked by a furious sow, which knocked her down and then commenced tearing her person. She would undoubtedly have been killed and probably devoured, had not timely assistance come to her rescue. Her screams attracted the attention of several farm hands, who hastened to the spot where the fearful scene was being enacted. When taken to a place of shelter, it was found that her scalp was torn badly, and that her person was covered with lacerations in several places. However, it was fortunately proved that none of the injuries will work permanent harm.

PICNIC.—The Garibaldians will give a grand picnic to-morrow, at Bohemian Hall (Constantine's). Great preparations are being made for a jolly time. On the grounds various arrangements are being made to provide amusement and innocent pleasure. A greased pole will be made the object of attention for the Knights of "Excelsior." Few will gain the summit and the prizes—all will gain the fun. Six large salmon fishing boats will be brought down by Italians from the Sacramento River for the purpose of racing on the Bay. About four hundred are expected to attend.

GRAND JURY REPORT.—The Grand Jury of Marin County has sent in its report. True bills of indictment are found against William Brown and Mrs. H. T. Jones for the murder of Harvy Jones, the husband of the latter, committed in last March, at Novato, in this county. Their trial will be held before Judge Wallace, at the July term of this District Court. Jimmy Kenovah was also indicted. He will be tried in the County Court, now in session.

CLAMS.—Large quantities of clams are being shipped from Tomales Bay to Bogert and Gibson, whose place of business is at Meigg's wharf. The clams are gathered principally by Native Californians and Indians. The last steamer brought down about forty thousand. Each sack containing nearly a thousand, brings a price of three dollars.

OF COURSE WE ACCEPT.—We have been invited to participate in an excursion to be made in indefinite future time to Bear Valley. Ten young ladies are to engineer the party, and we have the first refusal on the part of the male "invites." Of course we accept.

RAILROAD SURVEYS.—The Engineers of the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company have finished the location of the route from San Rafael to White's Hill. Thence they are proceeding on toward Olema as fast as possible.

BLACKBERRIES.—A picnic party that recently spent the day at the base of Tamalpais, brought back reports and proof positive of the large crop of wild blackberries that is now to be had for the picking and without the asking.

OPENING BALL. The opening ball at the Railroad Restaurant was well attended last Tuesday evening. The enjoyment of the evening was kept up until two o'clock in the morning.

THOSE FISH LINES. Judge Brown is still sensitive on the subject of those fish lines. Do give them back! Please do! Somebody! No questions asked.

LAUNCHED.—The schooner *Magnolia* has at length been launched from the ways at Old Saucelito.

FOR REPAIRS. The schooner *Mary Ephet* is on the ways for repairs.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

GRANT and Wilson Clubs have been organized in the different wards.

THE second trial of Mrs. Laura D. Fair has been postponed to the first Monday of September.

A CHINAMAN named Sing Loy was murdered by another chinaman name unknown on Tuesday evening.

SMALL POX has increased in this city, and the Health Officer has recommended all to be vaccinated.

SENATOR Cole returned from Washington last Saturday evening, and received a serenade at the Grand Hotel.

J. M. VERDINAL has been appointed Justice of Peace to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Fabens.

THE Committee to visit St. Louis returned and made their report to the Committee of 100 on Wednesday.

A MAN named James Fitzgerald was robbed in a Kearny Street dead-fall on Wednesday night. Two men were arrested.

ANOTHER small child was run over on Tuesday by a loaded truck and killed. A law should be passed to punish the parents.

NEXT Tuesday evening a Spanish Comedy will be performed at Platt's Hall for the benefit of the Mexican Benevolent Society.

A TWO and a half year old child was run over and killed by a Sixth Street Car. The unlucky driver was arrested instead of the careless parents.

ALTHOUGH they failed to get their bill passed through the Board of Supervisors, the railroad company are still improving their lands in Mission Bay.

HENRY WITTE was beaten over the head with a club by John McNamara at the West End House on the San Jose road, last Friday evening and died on Monday.

THE Internationalists held a meeting on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Loomis, President, called the meeting to order, and it was addressed by Mrs. Frances Rose McKinley.

MRS. FROST delivered a lecture against Woman Suffrage on Monday evening. A disturbance was caused by some members of the Woman's Convention hissing the remarks of the Speaker.

A MAN, named Alex. Goodenough, left Rogue River, Oregon, on the 20th in a small cigar shaped boat for San Francisco. He has not been heard from and it is feared he has fallen a victim to his foolhardiness.

ON Tuesday night, as three workmen of the Metropolitan Gas Co. were making a connection at Mission and Third. A lamp exploded and set fire to the gas. A man named Cusack was enveloped in the flames and so badly burned as to prevent his recovery.

A TERRIBLE explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred last Friday at the works of the California Powder Company in the sand hills on the McAllister street road. Six shanties were demolished, and the loss will be three thousand dollars. The shock, which was mistaken for an earthquake, was distinctly felt all over the city.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

SANTA ROSA has a few cases of Small Pox.

THE Amador mine has been seriously injured by the late fire.

A ROSIN and Turpentine Works have been started at San Diego.

AN oil company has been incorporated in Santa Clara County.

Official returns give the Republican majority in Oregon as 846.

SAN DIEGO has shipped home manufactured olive oil to San Francisco.

BUSINESS is so dull in Petaluma that they cannot celebrate the Forth of July.

SANTA CRUZ is full of visitors. Over a hundred bathers are in the surf every day.

FIFTEEN car loads of new wheat arrived at Vallejo on Monday, the first of the season.

THE patent of the Rancho Santa Ysabel, of 17,719 acres, has been recorded at San Diego.

A YOUNG man named Edward E. Leonard was drowned while swimming at Stockton.

THE Stockton Boat Club is having a new shell boat built to be used on the Fourth of July.

IN the great trotting match for $20,000, at Oakland, "Ajax" beat "Alexander" in three straight heats. Best time; 2:20.

THE Assessors returns show that San Francisco has $300,000,000 and the entire State $800,000,000 worth of assessable property.

DESTRUCTIVE fires are sweeping through the grain fields in various parts of the State. Hundreds of acres have been burnt over.

THE Convent of the Sacred Heart, of Oakland, held its fourth annual exhibition and its first graduating exercises last Tuesday.

JOS. GIBSON, for the murder of Joe Howles, at Cloverdale, Dec. 21st 1871, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

THE body of J. L. Mitchell, a San Francisco broker, was found in a brook near Oakland. He disappeared on May 14th and is supposed to have committed suicide.

ON Monday the "Antelope" on her return trip to Petaluma broke some of her machinery compelling her to put back. The passengers and freight were transferred to the "New World".

A FIRE broke out in Virginia City on Monday, destroying over one hundred buildings. As it was confined to the Chinese quarters where it originated the loss was not very heavy.

A WOODSHED about one mile from Colfax, belonging to the Central Pacific Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Monday, together with four hundred cords of wood and four hundred feet of track.

A Gloomy Prospect.

A correspondent of the "Prairie Farmer," writing from Clinton county, Ohio, May 26th, says; "Farmers generally are done planting corn. Some have to plant over on account of the cut worms, which are very bad. Men and horses had to work harder this Spring than for several years before. Ground was frozen solid until after the 23d of March. Farmers then put in their oats, and on the 8th of last month there was the biggest freshet for several years, washing bridges, fences, turnpikes very bad. It stopped the trains for several days. A little tornado about a hundred yards wide passed through here, tearing everything before it. The measuring worms are thicker than ever, eating all of the foliage off the fruit and forest trees. A great many look as if they had been burnt by fire. Cherry and peach trees do not stop them, they eat great holes in the apples. I hope they will come no more. The seventeen year locust is on hand. The Colorado potato bugs are very thick. I fear the potato crop will be very short.

A YOUNG girl, at an examination in grammar the other day, when asked why the noun "bachelor" was singular, blushingly answered, "Because it is very singular they don't get married." She went up head.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles		Miles
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	5
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3¾
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	24	" Petaluma	31

We understand that the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences, also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, on moderate terms, with perfect title.

New Advertisements.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE
AND
CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH
TO
LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,
Je15-tf 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

Je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

O. W. ROSENBORG,
AT THE POINT, - - - - - - BOLINAS,
KEEPS THE BEST
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Je15-1m CALL AND SEE HIM.

NOTICE AND WARNING.

ANY PERSONS CUTTING WOOD FOR fuel purposes on the property of this Company, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

H. A. COBB,
my31-1m President Saucelito Land and Ferry Co.

NOTICE TO FISHING PARTIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO notify the public that all persons are forbidden to fish in the waters over or immediately about the Marine Railway at Old Saucelito. The place is private property. The object of this notice is to prevent injury or danger to the work by the deposit of stones or other impediments in the roller sections.

Je15-tf BELL & CARDINELL.

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,
SAUCELITO,
LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,
ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. Je15-tf

TAMALPAIS PARK,
SAUCELITO.
CONSTANTINE, ... PROPRIETOR,

Picnics supplied with Milk, Squabs, Eggs, Fresh Oysters, etc. Terms reasonable.

Saddle Horses, Shooting and Boating. Dancing Platform Free. ☞ Take the Shell Road. ap16-tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

Stamp Duties Abolished.

At the close of the last Congress an Act was passed amending the Internal Revenue Act by abolishing after the 1st of October next nearly all the stamp duties. The following is a copy of the most important section,

SECTION 36. That on and after the first day of October, 1872, all the taxes imposed by stamps under the provisions of Schedule B, of Section 170 of the Act approved June 30th, 1864, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders. Provided that, where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded, before the first day of October, 1872, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and so issued on or after said first day of October, 1872, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid. And provided further, that in the meantime the holder of any instrument of writing, of whatever kind and description, which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a defunct stamp, may make application to any Collector of Internal Revenue, and that upon such application, such Collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing, as required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of Section 158 of the Internal Revenue laws.

According to the Internal Revenue circular soon to be issued, this means abolition in respect of the following instruments that now require stamps, and the reader interested may accept this careful epitome as final

STAMPS ARE TO BE ABOLISHED ON

Contracts, for insurance against accidental injuries.
Affidavits.
All agreements or contracts or renewals of the same.
Appraisements, of value or damage or for any other purpose.
Assignments, of a lease, mortgage, policy of insurance, of anything else.
Bills of exchange, foreign, inland, letters of credit, or anything of that kind now taxed by stamps.
Bills of lading and receipts, in the United States or for any where else.
Bills of sale, of any kind.
Bonds of indemnification, of any kind.
Bond of administrator or guardian, or anything that has the name of bond on it and now taxed by stamp.
Brokers' notes.
Certificates of measurement of anything.
Certificates, of stock, profits, damage, deposit, or any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamp.
Charter or its renewal or a charter party of any kind.
All contracts or agreements.
Conveyances and any part of the work of conveying deeds.
Endorsement of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.
Entry, for consumption, warehousing, or withdrawal.
Gaugers' returns.
Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, etc. (life, marine, inland and fire).
Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.
Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgment, cognovit, appeals, warrants, etc.
letters of administration, testamentary, etc,
Manifests at Custom House, or anywhere else, or for any purpose.
Mortgage, of any kind.
Passage ticket, to any place in the world.
Pawners' checks.
Power of attorney for any purpose.
Probate of will, of any kind.
Promissory note for anything.
Protest of any kind.
Quit claim deed.
Receipt. Now generally exempt, and if included in present law in any case, will be hereafter exempt.
Sheriff's return.
Trust deed.
Warehouse receipt.
Warrant of attorney.
Weigher's return, of any character.

STAMPS RETAINED,

The tax of 2 cents on checks, drafts and orders, is all of schedule B that is retained.

And this is the detail of the stamp abolitions in the law of June 6th, 1872.

Freight on Wheat.

The great question for the future of San Francisco and the State is the transportation of the grain crops. The experience of the present year is that the power of production in the State has scarcely a limit. The capital applicable to agricultural pursuits is ample and will be largely increased this year. It is also now known that the very best grain lands have hitherto been considered worthless, but are now discovered to be, under the influence of irrigation, the most valuable, and the extent of country which may be brought under the plow is such as to raise this year's production to a very high figure. There are now estimated to be 10,000,000 sacks to sell, but the price declines under the rising demands of ships for freight. They now get 80 cents for carrying a sack of Wheat to Liverpool, and the farmers get $1 60 for the Wheat. This happens at the close of a bad harvest year. If the crops had been as good as usual at the East, in England and on the Continent, the Liverpool price would have been about $2 20, which would have left the farmer but $1 for his Wheat. This being an exceptional year the Liverpool price will allow the extra freight, but it comes off the price of the Wheat. The price being fixed in Liverpool by the supplies of England and of the European supplies, the rate of freight hence regulates what can be paid for California Wheat. When freight is scarce and high the farmers lose. The question is how to remedy that evil and procure as much transportation as the service of the crops requires. The high price of freight naturally will draw vessels here to a certain extent; but that cannot cheapen the rate much if the outward cargo of Wheat must be made to pay both passages. To get cheap freights there must be inward cargoes to induce vessels to come here, and then they can take outward freights at less rates. In the early times the reverse was the case; all the merchandise came by sail and those goods were charged high freights because there were no outward cargoes. Now steamers and the railroad bring the largest portion of the merchandise, while a large export trade has grown up to require outward freights by sail. The only mode, apparently, by which this difficulty can be overcome is so to encourage an overland route for Central American and Asatic merchandise as will bring hither a sufficiency of tonnage.

LOOSE THREADS.

WHEN does a cow become landed property?—when turned into a field.

WHY is an over-worked horse like an umbrella? Because it is used up.

THE fastest and slowest of our English authors were Swift and Crabbe.

WHY is a bashful girl like a chamelion?—Because she often changes color.

WHY is U the gayest letter in the alphabet?—Because it is always in fun.

WHY are unbrellas like pancakes?—Because they are seldom seen after Lent.

WHY is a newspaper like an army?—Because it has leaders, columns, and reviews.

"OH, you old buffer!" as the old woman exclaimed when an engine knocked her down.

THE persons who live on the failings of their neighbors will never die of starvation.

WHEN did the greatest rise in milk take place?—When the cow jumped over the moon.

"THERE are two things in this life for which we are never prepared, and that is twins.

IF you are in doubt about kissing a pretty girl, leave it to your lips—and her's—to decide.

THE most uncommon of all railroad accidents. The arrival of a train at the appointed time.

A VERY hopeless Pittsburg tailor advertises "for one or two steady girls to help on pantaloons."

"NO cows, no cream," was the way an intelligent compositor set up the words "No cross, no crown."

"SAY, Jack, can you tell us what's the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together?" "I guess *knot*."

WHEN a judge "tries" a rogue, can it fairly be supposed that he has any idea of giving him employment.

HALF the sorrows of women would be averted if they could repress the speech they know to be useless nay, the speech they had resolved not to utter.

"WOULDN'T you like to be a woman when you grow up?" "No," answered young four-year old "Why?" "Because women can't turn summersets."

CROWDS of negroes were baptised at St. Louis recently. One old lady after she got out exclaimed in ecstasy, "Bless de Lord; dat's five times I'se been baptised."

THE *Lellyer* informs an anxious inquirer that it is customary for the bridegroom to kiss the bride frequently before marriage, at the time, and occasionally afterward.

"SLEEPING under the broad, blue canopy of heaven in a state of unfortunate inebrity," is a New York reporter's English for getting drunk and laying out on the park all night.

A PAINTER, being asked to estimate the cost of painting a certain house, drew forth pencil and paper and made the following calculation: "A naught is a naught, three into five twice you can't. I'll paint your house for fifty dollars."

A YOUNG lady of much worth and no little weight in Indianola, not very long since, accidentally sat down upon a skunk in the garden, and smothered it. Her lover came to see her that night, and told her he could not marry her unless she changed her hair oil.

IN one of the suburban schools of Dover, N. H., the committee man put out the word "psalter" to a class in spelling. It was a poser to all till it reached the foot of the class, when a curly-headed little fellow spelled it correctly, and being asked to define it, shouted out "more salt."

A CLOSE-FISTED old fellow, in treating a friend to some liquor, poured out a very small drink. The latter, taking the glass and holding it above his head, remarked very skeptically: "You say that this is forty years old?" "Yes," replied the host. "Then," replied our friend, "all I have to say is, it is very small for its age."

A GENTLEMAN once asked a little girl, an only child, how many sisters she had, and was told "three or four." Her mother asked Mary when they were alone what induced her to tell such an untruth. "Why, mamma," cried Mary, "I didn't want him to think you were so poor that you hadn't but one child. Wouldn't he thought we were dreffful poor?"

IT is told of a young gentleman whom a maiden liked but father didn't, that at a reasonable (?) hour the old gent intimated that the time for retiring had arrived. "I think you are correct, my dear sir," answered nineteenth century, modestly; "we have been waiting over an hour for you to put yourself in your little bed." Father retired thoughtfully.

A FEW Sundays since, a teacher in the Sunday School of an Episcopal church in Chicago, said to one of her pupils. "James, what good thing what great pleasure are you willing to give up as a sacrifice during the Lenten season?" Jimmy meditated about ten seconds, and responded: "I think I'll give up going to Sunday School."

THE Litchfield (Ct.) *Sentinel* gives a little colloquy between Parson Elliot and Lawyer Andrews some time ago. They were talking about which way the wind was. Andrews said, "We go by the Court House vane." "And we," replied the parson, "go by the church vane." "Well," said the lawyer, "in the matter of wind that is the best authority," and the parson went to cogitate.

A LITTLE fellow, of five or six years, heard his aunt say the other day that she had taken chloroform for the purpose of having a tooth extracted, and it didn't hurt her a bit. Shortly after, the father felt it to be his duty to give the little fellow a walloping, and when about to do so was met with the reasonable request: "Pa, give me chloroform first, won't you?" Business of a pressing nature suddenly required the parent's attention elsewhere, and that "licking" was indefinitely postponed.

I AM HERE.—At a recent woman suffrage meeting in London the hall was so crowded that when the speakers arrived they could not get in. Mrs. Prof. Fawcett and others climbed in a ladder at a window, back of the stage, and when she came to speak, said: "We are told that women have not so much energy as men. I deny it. A moment ago I was outside of this room in the thick of a crowd with Mr. Arthur Arnold. Mr. Arnold is still in the crowd. I am here." The little woman was roundly applauded.

IN one of the earliest trials before a colored jury in Texas, twelve gentlemen were told by the Judge to retire and "find a verdict." They went to the jury-room. The sheriffs and others outside heard the opening and shutting of drawers, the slamming of doors and other sounds of unusual commotion. At last, the jury came back into the court, when the foreman rose and said: "Massa Judge, we have done looked everywhar in the drawers and behind the do', and can't find no verdic'. It warn't in de room."

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

THE Rev. E. White, formerly of British Columbia, died in the Small Pox Hospital, at Montreal, on the 15th inst., of malignant small pox, and was buried the same day.

THE ring which George Washington placed on the finger of his bride (Mrs. Martha Custiss, the beautiful young widow, in January, 1758) is still preserved. It is a gold ring, set with a topas.

THE Rangoon "Times" publishes a warning to native boatmen not to go to sleep in the bow of their boats, as the alligators have discovered that by a little exertion they can reach them. Several cases are said to have occurred lately of men being dragged off boats by these monsters.

THE Swiss *Times* says that a large watch and clock manufacturer of Neufchatel has set the example of participation of profits with his workmen. A regular account is opened with each man, and his book is made up annually, four per cent. being added by the employer to the amount due to be paid as interest on the capital for one year.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.—Under the recent act of Congress increasing the pensions of soldiers laboring under certain disabilities, no formal declaration will be required. The U. S. Pension Office will recall the pension certificates, and by a suitable endorsement thereon, provide for the payment of the increase allowed by law. The employment of attorneys to obtain the increase, it is therefore stated, will be unnecessary. Pensioners after receiving the payment due January 4th, will be notified by circular to return their certificates to Washington, D. C.

"NEW BEDFORD, Mass., lays claim to the oldest inhabitant. The 'Mercury' says Mr. Thomas Boyle, a native of the County Loud, Ireland, is 102 years and some four or five months old. He lived with his son, Patrick Boyle, at No. 18 Oak street. Mr. Boyle is said always has been in good health, his only infirmity being a slight lameness. He does the work around the house, such as chopping wood and the like. And what is most singular, his eyesight has always remained unimpaired, so that he uses his eyes now with the same facility as in the days of of his youth.

A CURIOUS case of assault and battery was lately brought before the police tribunal at Marseilles, France. It appears that a diver, engaged in investigating the wreck of a vessel sunk in the port of that city, discovered an object of some value, which he put aside in a corner of a rock for future disposition. Returning for the last time beneath the surface, he went to secure his prize, but at that moment two other divers attacked him and attempted to wrest it from him. A fight ensued, which lasted until the people above, alarmed at the confusion below, drew the combatants up to the surface.

THE word carat, used to express the fineness of gold, is so called from an Abyssinian bean, which, from the time of its gathering, varies very little in its weight, and for this reason is used in Africa as a weight in gold, as it is in India for gems and pearls. It is, with us, an imaginary weight, used to express the proportion of gold in a given mass of metal. Thus, if an ounce of gold is divided into 24 parts or carats, then gold 20 carats fine is that in which 20 parts are pure metal and 4 parts silver, copper or some other alloy.

AT an agricultural fair recently held at Oxford, Del., one of the most amusing parts of the programme was the potato match. Four bushels of potatoes were placed along the trotting course, in four lines of a bushel each, and about a foot apart on the ground. The four contestants each had a wheelbarrow, and at the word "go" commenced picking up the potatoes and depositing them in the wheelbarrows, and the first to get them loaded up and return to the starting point was to be declared the champion potatoe picker and rewarded accordingly.

SOME of the niceties of Viennese etiquette are thus described: Again, no officer of cavalry dare carry a parcel in uniform, no matter how small it may be, a book or even a fan rolled up in paper, though he may do so out of uniform, neither dare he enter a one-horse cab, although he may drive about in a two-horse vehicle to his heart's content. An officer of infantry or artillery, however, whether in or out of uniform, may carry what he pleases or drive in whatever conveyance suits him best. But then infantry officers are out of the pale of fashionable society, while bold dragoons and gay hussars are its chief ornaments.

A VIRGINIA EARTHQUAKE.—We are informed that the slight earthquake shock which was felt in this city last Tuesday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, was also very sensibly felt at Amelia Court House. It was but momentary there, and by some was compared to the rumbling of distant thunder. One gentleman says the noise and movement at the house in which he was stopping, was similar to that produced by moving a bedstead over the floor, and he attributed it at first to such a movement in the room overhead. An earthquake in this section is not an occurrence of such frequency that it should be overlooked.—*Richmond Enquirer*, 11th.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent of the London "Echo" says "that the Sultan was completely mystified with regard to Lieut. Grant's social status and met him at the head of the grand staircase, shook hands with him and treated him with all the honors due to the heir-apparent to the throne of the United States. The old school—by which I mean now the Ali-Fuad party—was disgusted at the intrusive *empressement* shown towards the American visitors, dreading that it might be taken, while the Alabama question was pending, as a slight to England. It was in that sense that the Russian embassy encouraged it, no doubt, but the simple fact as regards the Turk is, that neither the Sultan, nor his Grand Vizier knew any better."

AN eccentric person, named Sol. Hewes Sanborn, was found dead on a railroad in Massachusetts, a few months since, and it was found he had left a will containing the following strange provisions: He bequeathed his body to Professor Louis Agassiz and Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Harvard University, on condition that it should be prepared in the most scientific manner and placed in the museum of anatomy. Two drum heads were to be made from his skin, on one of which was to be written "Pope's Universal Prayer," and on the other the "Declaration of Independence," the drum heads to be presented to a friend, on condition that he beat or caused to be beaten on them the air "Yankee Doodle," at the base of the monument at Bunker Hill, at sunrise on the 17th of June, annually. The viscera and other parts of his body useless for anatomical purposes, he desired should be used as a fertilizer, to be used for the purpose of nourishing the growth of an American elm, to be planted on some rural thoroughfare, "that the weary wayfaring man may rest, and innocent children playfully sport beneath the shadow of its umbrageous branches rendered luxuriant by my carcass."

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

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je10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 1st, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, (MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:45 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAYS, for the accommodation of the public, an Extra trip from San Francisco at 1:30 P. M., and from Saucelito at 12 M., and last boat at 6:45 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

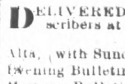
H. A. COBB, President,
apl3 tf 327 Montgomery street.

A. FOLSOM,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.



Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blackamithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

LATEST NEWS

BY

BAMBER & CO'S

Newspaper Express,

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	50
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
Morning Bulletin, "	37½
Examiner, "	25
Post, (German) "	25
La Sociedad, "	25
Call, "	12
Demokrat, "	25
Courier, "	50
Nuevo Mundo, "	25

☞ Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.

Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,
Agent for the Saucelito Herald,
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
jy22-tf

SCOLLAY & CAMERON,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. mh9-tf

EASTERN OYSTERS.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEments with Mr. A. BOOTH, of Chicago, for a supply of CHESAPEAKE BAY, PRINCE'S BAY and SHREWSBURY OYSTERS, we are prepared to furnish the same by the Barrel or Car Load either for planting or immediate use at the lowest market rates.

The Trade supplied daily with TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS from our SAUCELITO Beds.

MORGAN & CO.,
ap13-tf No. 87 California Market.

Farms Sold—Money Loaned. $

IMPROVED FARMS OF EVERY CLASS sold on favorable terms. BUYERS from all parts, with LARGE and SMALL CAPITALS to invest in GRAIN, DAIRY and VINEYARD LANDS, which are well improved and under an advanced state of cultivation, as well as extensive unimproved acreage. Unlimited means invested in desirable properties. Owners are at no expense save when a negotiation is consummated. Buyers are at no expense whatever. MONEY'S LOANED on improved farms and large tracts of lands, at moderate rates, from one to six years. Payments of interests made convenient to borrowers, as may be agreed upon. Borrower not limited. Loans made in sums to suit their requirements, and to any extent that their securities may justify. More than twenty years in active business in this city, with a practical knowledge of all sections of the State, enables me to CONSUMMATE negotiations of SALES and LOANS understandingly and satisfactorily to interested parties. Applications in person or by letter will have due consideration. S. F. WHITMAN, 313 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

RASHLY IMPORTUNATE, GONE TO HIS DEATH.

'Twas a life insurance agent—one of the modern style,
With brassy cheek and fluent tongue and aggravating smile—
That persecuted Abner Brown, and eke inflamed his bile.

This agent followed Abner like a sleuth-hound on the scent,
And managed to encounter him wherever Abner went;
Till Abner fell into a state of chronic discontent.

He used to corner Abner, and hang right on and bore,
Until, in desperation, the disgusted Abner swore;
Then the calmly smiling agent would Abner bore some more.

In vain he strove that agent's visitations to avoid,
And he realized that, if he would no longer be annoyed,
That pestilential agent must be speedily destroyed.

One day he followed Abner to his place of business,
Remarking, "Now, you'd better take a policy, I guess;"
Then Abner said a profane word the opposite of "bless,"

And held a loaded pistol midst that agent's bristling hair,
And grimly told that agent, if he ever anywhere
Said "policy" to him again, he'd slay him then and there!

"If that is so," the agent said, "perhaps I'd better go.
But if you will permit me, I would just like to show
Our new endowment policy, which rates extremely low."

His ill-tamed iteration sealed the zealous agent's fate,
For Abner pulled the trigger and forever stopped his prate.
So that he annoyed nobody, subsequently to that date.

The jurors by such agents had frequently been tried;
Hence their verdict was that Abner was completely justified,
By "temporary sanity," in this one's homicide.

—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE VIOLET WREATH.

From the New Orleans Picayune

If I a diadem might weave
To deck the brow of modest worth,
I would not have it formed of gems,
Tho' gleaned from rarest mines of earth;
For tho' a flashing splendor shone
It could not add a lustre where
The soul had left a light—its own!

Nor would I pluck the flaunting hues
From gaudy Fashion's bright parterre
To twine among my laurel leaves—
No place should they have there!
A royal purple is the shade
Of which my offering would be made,
And I should have to seek for it
Flown in some cool, secluded glade.

And I should say to him I love:
"This flow'ret let thy emblem be,
For only merit that is true
As covered with humility—"
"I culled it from the valley fair,
Lured by a fragrance on the air,
Sweet thing tho' screen'd by leaflets green,
Its odor told me it was there!"

Thus clothed with an unconscious worth,
Does many a peerless mind
Breathe thoughts, like incense, o'er the earth
That elevate mankind.
And even when the precious vase
Falls shattered from the accustomed place,
Leaves memory's sweet perfume behind.

THE SEED AND THE SOWERS.

Ever so little the seed may be,
Ever so little the hand,
But when it is sown it must grow, you see,
And develop its nature—weed, flower or tree,
The sunshine, the air and the dew are free
At its command.

If the seed be good, we rejoice in hope
Of the harvest it will yield,
We wait and watch for its springing up,
Admire its growth, and count on the crop
That will come from the little seeds we drop
In the great wide field.

But if we heedlessly scatter wide
Seeds we may happen to find,
We care not for the culture or what may betide,
Whether they've lived or whether they've died,
We never mind.

Yet every sower must one day reap
Fruit from the seed he has sown,
How carefully, then, it becomes us to keep
A watchful eye on the seed, and seek
To sow what is good, that we may not weep
To receive our own!

—*Country Gentleman.*

IMPORTANT POSTAL CHANGES.—The new postal law makes many changes of general interest in the existing postal regulation. The most important is the authorization of the one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed matter, similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain some years ago. The price of the cards will be one cent, although if a card manufactured by private parties, and not by the government, is used, the regular three cents postage will be charged. The postage on circulars, newspapers, &c., which under the old law was two cents for every four ounces or less, is now one cent for every two ounces. The change is now in force, the law being immediate in its effect, but the Postmaster-General, in the absence of a certified copy of the law as passed, is as yet unable to issue any instructions to the Postmasters throughout the country in relation to the postal card system. It is expected that a copy of the law will be furnished to his office in a few days.

AN Irishman, just landed, was asked what party he belonged to. "Party is it?" said he; "I suppose you've got a government? Thin I'm agin it."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE PEA CROP.—For some years I practiced sowing a crop of peas—usually from two to four acres—as food for pigs in the Fall. There is no better food for fattening hogs than peas, and if one has a small crop even, he can pen up the pigs early in the Fall and get them half fattened before corn is fit to feed. Besides, peas make firmer pork than old corn.

My plan is to sow Canada peas; the seed is for sale in all the markets. The term Canada pea is not the true name of the variety, but indicates that it grows in that country, where it is free from the weevil, or pea bug, and is good seed. The variety is, I think, the blue eyed marrowfat. The stock gets so buggy, after one season; when grown this side of the Lakes, that it is nearly worthless for seed, though its value for feeding is not affected. I usually sow three bushels of peas and one bushels of oats per acre, broadcast, and cover with a gang plough. The oats hold up the pea vines, and more pods ripen, and the gathering is easier. When ripe, the pea vines are hooked into heaps with scythes, and after dying a little, part of them stack and feed out without threshing, and part drawn to the barn and threshed for grinding with corn. Corn and pea meal makes, in my opinion, the very best food to fatten hogs with. Peas keep the ground very clean, and leaves it loose and in good condition to sow wheat after. I once let the pigs go in and harvest an acre of peas which were sown in a young orchard. The hogs, not being rung, rooted up the soil very thoroughly, which helped the trees, but it was a wasteful method of harvesting the crop, and not to be recommended. The most profit is obtained when the peas are threshed and ground. Unless fed with the vines they should be soaked if not ground.—*Cor. Rural Home.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Maine "Farmer" writes as follows, how he treated cows that kicked and switch their tails. I purchased a few years since, an excellent cow, but, as her former owner informed me, "she would kick out a double shuffle frequently while being milked," which I soon found to be the fact. I bowed her up in a horse stall, fixed a piece of hard-wood plank across the stall, so that it rested about six inches from the floor, and two inches forward of her hind feet. She soon found the sharp edge of the plank was injured less than her shins, and after a few trials abandoned her bad habit of kicking. I had another cow who kept a continual switching of her tail while being milked. I placed a small pole across the top of the stall, bored a hole in a board near the end, placed a wire ring through it, slipped the pole through the ring, so that the board hung about two feet from the floor, at the side of the cow's near hind leg. She can pound the board with her caudal appendage all she pleases without inconvenience to her milker. The ring slides on the pole, and the board can be shoved aside when not needed.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PURE WATER FOR COWS.—A case of scientific investigation at Cornell University, by Prof. Low, is full of interest to farmers, and especially dairymen. The milk furnished by the milkman attracted the attention of the Professor by the peculiar appearance of the cream, which had a ropy look. When subjected to a powerful microscope there appeared a large number of living organisms of different stages of growth. The investigation was pushed by the Professor and the cause ascertained. The milkman admitted that he allowed his cows to take their drink from a stagnant pool instead of giving them good pure water. It was shown that the foul organisms were taken up by the cows when drinking such water, pass into the circulation, enter the blood and even taint the secretions, making the milk a mass of filth. This fact has heretofore been brought to the attention of dairymen, and cannot be too carefully attended to by those having the care of cows for dairy and domestic purposes.—*Belleville Ontario.*

HOW TO COOK A HAM.—The late General Winfield Scott, an acknowledged authority in the culinary art, was of opinion that few cooks knew how to cook ham, because they did not boil it until soft enough to be eaten with a spoon! A great artist once told the writer never to serve a ham under one year old; it was then to be soaked all night in soft water, and if possible, in running water, to be put on the fire in a large pot of cold water, and slowly boiled at least twenty minutes for every pound it might weigh; and as for skinning a ham, he held it to be an outrage, a sacrifice of quality to mere appearances, which no sensible man should be guilty of. If your ham is served cold, as is always done in Europe, it should be soused in snow or ice-water immediately after coming from the pot, because the sudden cold prevents the flow and escape of the juices.

HOW EASILY BUTTER IS SPOILED.—A farmer's wife writes: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is most likely to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some veal in the cellar from which blood flowed out and was neglected until it commenced to smell. The result was that a jar of butter which I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled beef. Another lady reader observed that there was a pond of filthy, stagnant water a few hundred feet from their house, from which an offensive effluvium would be borne on the breeze directly to the milk room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result was that cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from that pond, when that pond was drained we had no more of the damaged butter.

ROSE OIL.—Put any quantity of dried rose leaves into an earthenware pipkin, cover them with olive oil, and keep hot for some hours. The oil will extract both odor and color.

Was it an Earthquake?

The community in the neighborhood of Joseph Boor's, in Snake Spring Valley, Bedford County, Pa., was thrown into a fever of excitement on Friday, by a report that the earth had suddenly opened and swallowed two horses belonging to Mr. Boor. Several of the neighbors repaired to the spot, only to find the story too true. It seems that two sons of Mr. Boor were engaged in hauling rails from a piece of woodland, and as they were driving along at a certain spot, without any warning, the ground suddenly gave way under one of the horses, and he disappeared, dragging the other animal after him.

The boys were terribly frightened, and gave the alarm. Ropes were provided, and several gentlemen descended into the cavern. One horse was found lodged about twenty feet from the surface, where the cavity changed direction, and the other about thirty feet underground. The extent of the opening has not been ascertained, but from the indications it seems almost bottomless.—*New York Standard.*

THE Jackson, (Mo.) Cash Book tells of a Mr. Cheek, aged 103 years, now residing with his wife near Millersville, in that State, who was married 78 years ago and has raised ten children, eighty grand-children and sixty great-grandchildren. There is certainly at present no deficiency of "Cheek" in that part of the country.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, 1872.

BREAD—There has continued a fair local and interior mand, with only a limited export inquiry, during the past week. Following are the California Cracker Company's rates: Assorted Crackers, 10c ₱ lb; Boston do, 8c; Butter do, 7c; Cream do, 9c; Graham do, 8c; Picnic do, 7c; Soda do, first class, 7c, and second class, 6c; Santa Clara do, 10c; Sugar do, 8c; Water do, 8c; Oyster do, 8c; Milk Biscuit, 9c; Wine do, 10c; Seed Cake, 12½c; La Grand, or Overland, 10c; Jenny Lind, extra, 9c; Ginger Cake, 9c; Ginger Snaps, 15c; Congress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 9c; Pilot Bread, first class, 5½c, and second class, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 7c; Ship Biscuit, 4½c; Lemon do, 15c.

FLOUR—The demand has been fair for local consumption, while for export only a moderate inquiry has existed. Quotations show a decline since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 4,000 bbls California extra, 2,500 do Oregon extra, and 2,000 do California superfine, partly for export, private. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 12½@6 25, and superfine at $4 50@4 75; Interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $5 25@6 12½ in sks ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has remained quiet, at a further decline in prices, during the past week. The receipts of new crop come forward in limited quantities as yet. Sales aggregate 20,000 sks ordinary to choice at $1 85@1 85. Quotable at the close at $1 85@1 75 for new and $1 70@1 85 for old ₱ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed on the 21st inst. at 12s 4d@12s 6d—a decline of 2d ₱ cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has remained steady for brewing at unchanged rates. For new a marked decline has taken place since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5,000 sks at 95c@$1 25 for new and $1 50@1 60 for old. At the close we quote new feed at 95c@$1 05; old, $1 50@1 60 ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—The demand has continued fair, at unchanged rates, during the past week. About 5,000 sks ordinary to choice sold at $1 60@1 75 ₱ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have been fair during the past week with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $8@16 for ordinary to choice new ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $6@8 50 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 45@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $2@2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market remains steady and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $5 50; Butter, small White and Pea, $1 25@4 50; Red and Pink, $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—There has continued a fair demand since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1 50@1 75 for new crop ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote new at 7c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $1 80@2 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Alfalfa at 16@20c; Canary, 5@6c; Flax, 3c, and Mustard, 3@6c ₱ lb.

HIDES—Market unchanged. Sales of 2,128 California dry, usual selection, at 18@19c; 1,64 salted at 8½@9c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market quiet at 8@8½c ₱ lb as to quality.

WOOL—There is no improvement to note under this head. Sales include 130,000 lbs on private terms, mostly sold on special orders. Considerable quantities continue to be shipped East on owners' account, with the expectation of realizing better prices than are now being offered in this market. We quote good to choice shipping grades at 30@35c. Barry and earthy descriptions are totally neglected.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $1 25@2 50 ₱ box; Oranges, $40@50 ₱ M; Limes, $15@20 ₱ M; Lemons, $5 ₱ 100; Cranberries, 60c ₱ gall; Strawberries, 5@12c ₱ lb; Cherries, 10@25c ₱ lb; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₱ lb; Apricots, 5@10c ₱ lb; Currants, 5½@5c ₱ lb; Raspberries, 12@18c ₱ lb; Pears, $1 @2 50 ₱ box; Plums, 7@10c ₱ lb; Figs, 15@20c ₱ lb; Peaches, 8@25c ₱ lb; Blackberries, 20c ₱ lb; Pineapples, $6@7 ₱ dozen; Bananas, $3 50@4 50 ₱ bunch.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply at quotations. Eggs are in free supply. Cheese weak. We quote:

——BUTTER—California fresh roll, 22½@27½c—the latter an extreme for choice; firkin, 20@27½c; pickled, old, 18@20c; Eastern firkin, 20@27½c.

——CHEESE—California, 12½@14c; Eastern, 14@15c.

——EGGS—California, 20c; Eastern, 20c ₱ doz.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

——HAMS—California, 12@13c ₱ lb; Oregon, none in market; Eastern do, 14@15c.

——BACON—California, 11@12½c; Oregon, 13½@14c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 10@ 12c.

——LARD—California, 12½@13½c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tes, 11@12c; do in cases, 14@14½c; do in kegs, 12@13c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled firm at a slight advance for most descriptions since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

——BEEF—For first quality, 9c; second do 7@8c; third do 5@6c ₱ lb.

——VEAL—At 8@10c ₱ lb.

——MUTTON—At 6@7c ₱ lb.

——LAMB—8c ₱ lb.

——PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8½@9½c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@7c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies are fair with a good demand, at advanced rates since our last weekly review.

——FOWLS—Hens, large, $9½@10; Spring Chickens; $4 50; Roosters, $9@10 ₱ dozen.

——DUCKS—Tame at $8@9 ₱ dozen.

——GEESE—Tame at $12@15 ₱ doz.

——TURKEYS—Alive, 22@25c; dressed, 25c ₱ lb.

——HARE—$4@4 50 ₱ doz.

——SNIPE—$1 50@3 ₱ dozen.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87½@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, $1 each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—16⅔c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₱ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each
TURKEYS—30c ₱ lb.
SNIPE—$2@3 50 ₱ dozen.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, 1872.

FLOUR—Nominal.
WHEAT—Nominal.
COTTON—26¼c.
PORK—Market quiet. $12 37½@13 25 ₱ bbl.
LARD—Nominal.
HIDES—Dull. Dry, 23½@24½c; Salted, 12c; Green, 11@12½c.
OIL—Steady. Sperm, $1 45@1 56; Winter Bleached $1 70@1 78; Whale, 72@75c; do, Winter Bleached, 78@80c.
WOOL—Quiet. Spring, fine, 38@45c; burry, 32@37c; pulled, 55@60c; Fall, California, 30@38c; do burry, 25@30c ₱ lb.

LIVERPOOL, June 21, 1872.

WHEAT—12s. 4d.@12s. 6d. ₱ cental.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low waters. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

June.	HIGH WATER. A. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	HIGH WATER. P. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	LOW WATER. A. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.	LOW WATER. P. M. Time. h. m.	Hgt. Ft.
29....	7 13	4·0	7 51	5·0	0 51	1·7	0 54	1·4
30....	8 22	3·8	8 34	5·2	1 53	1·2	1 48	1·8
July 1	9 31	3·9	9 15	5·5	2 52	0·8	2 32	2·0
2....	10 40	4·0	9 51	5·7	3 47	0·4	3 13	2·1
3....	11 43	4·1	10 27	5·9	4 34	-0·1	3 57	2·2
4....	0 39p	4·3	11 01	6·0	5 18	-0·4	4 41	2·2
5....	1 22p	4·4	11 35	5·9	5 57	-0·7	5 25	2·3

SUN—June 28.
Sun rises.....4 45 | Sun sets.....7 21

Railroads

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
MONDAY, April 29th, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Cofax Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. *Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. F. and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 40, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *6 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 50 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *3 45, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 8 80 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *4 40, 7 45, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M. * Except Sundays.

A. N. TOWNE,
T. H. GOODMAN, General Superintendent.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent. ap10

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8:10 A M	*3:20 P M	†4:40 P M
San Jose.....Arrive	10:36 A M	5:40 P M	7:00 P M
Gilroy.....Arrive	11:55 A M	.....	.....
Hollister .....Arrive	12:50 P M	.....	.....
Pajaro .....Arrive	1:25 P M	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	12:35 P M
Hollister	.....	.....	1:00 P M
Gilroy	.....	.....	2:00 P M
San Jose	†6:30 A M	7:50 A M	3:20 P M
Arrive at San Francisco	8:50 A M	10:10 A M	5:50 P M

*Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger Agent. ap14-tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets punctually at 12 o'clock M., on the 3d and 18th of each month, (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Monday following,) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

July 3d—Steamer MONTANA, Capt. Nolan, calling at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, ACAJUTLA, and PUNTA ARENAS, and connecting with Steamer OCEAN QUEEN.

Steamer of the 18th calls at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, and ACAPULCO, and connecting steamer at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

☞ The Montana will call at La Libertad.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAE, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

July 1st—Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. H. Z. Howard.

From May to October inclusive, an Extra Steamer will be dispatched on the 16th of every month—when the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail the preceding Saturday.

July 16th—Steamer CHINA, Captain ————.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office, at their WHARF, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS.

Je20 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents

Ja30-tf

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